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BROWN, JONES & CO.
DRAPERS IN
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE,
AND HONGKONG GRANITE.
CEMETERY MEMORIALS.
Designs and Prices on application.
Office, 41, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
We invite attention to our Stocks of

CONFECTIONERY

AND

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

JORDAN ALMONDS, NOUGAT BUTTER

TER SCOTCH ASSORTED TOFFEEES.

DRAGEES, PRALINES, and a

large selection of PURE CONFECTIONERY

from the leading Manufacturers

CADBURY'S SPECIAL

CHOCOLATE CRIMES.

PINE, APRICOT, CHERRY, LIME,

GUAVA, and other FRUIT JELLIES in

great variety.

TOM SMITH'S

CHRISTMAS CRACKERS.

COLOURED OPALS mounted in Plush,

representing favourite subjects.

A large assortment of **ENGLISH and**

JAPANESE CHRISTMAS CARDS,

of handsome and artistic designs, suitable to all

tastes and at moderate prices.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

The Hongkong Dispensary.

Established A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1933.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the press column

should be addressed to "The Editor."

Correspondents are requested to forward their name

and address with communications addressed to the

Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good

faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one

side of the paper only.

No correspondence should be published unless the

author has previously agreed to its publication.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should

be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

After that hour the supply is limited. Only Special

Orders for extra copies are accepted.

Telegraphic Address Press.

P. O. Box 92. Telephone No. 19.

DEATH.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 18th

December, 1933, EDWARD J. COATS, aged 35 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 21st, 1933.

The antagonism to Chinese immigration

into Australia has for some years been

very marked, and one after another of the

Australian colonies have passed laws to

restrict the influx of Chinese. The New

Zealand Legislative Assembly even followed

suit, under pressure by the urban districts,

and passed a stringent Restriction Bill, but

this was afterwards modified by the Council

before passing into law. Now we find

Western Australia, soon after receiving the

right of self-government, making use of her

newly acquired powers to try and exclude

the Chinese from settlement in the vast

domains included in that Colony. Mr. J. M.

Foster, Premier of Western Australia,

has just announced, in a despatch to the

Strait Government, an alteration of the law

to the effect that in future only one Chinese

man for every five hundred tons of the

registered tonnage of the ship will be

allowed to land there. This is as close

as a measure of restriction as any passed

by Queensland or New South Wales, and

will effectively limit the immigration of

Chinese into the great land of Western

Australia. On the face of it this seems a

rather dog-in-the-manger policy. A very

large proportion of Western Australia is

situated within the tropics and has a climate

in which the Caucasian cannot perform out-

door labour and thrive. Considering that

the present population is under fifty thou-

sand while the area of the Colony is almost

equal to that of British India, it seems

an act of folly to exclude an industrious

race who could do so much to develop

the resources. These resources are at

present very imperfectly known. The

southern part of the Colony contains ex-

tensive tracts of land suitable for peasant

farmers, and it may also become a great

wine-growing district, but the existence there

of a poisonous plant will serve to limit the

use of that section of the country for pastoral

purposes. There are magnificent forests of

most valuable timber, and though the

northern district is useless for cultivation.

There must be large tracts capable of

yielding fine crops of sugar, tobacco, cotton,

and other products of the tropics not yet

discovered. In fact, there are districts as large

as many kingdoms of the old world which

have never been explored. Even the sterile

districts may be reclaimed by the aid of

water, which can in most parts be obtained by

boring. To develop this terra incognita the

aid of Asiatic labour will be indispensable.

The Australian democracies object to the

Chinese because they are in the habit of

drifting into the towns and working as

artisans, competing with the white mechanic

instead of doing that planting work for

which they were introduced. But it

might be possible to limit them to the

northern half of the Colony, and if so

as gardeners, plantation labourers, and

fishermen they would play an important part

in the development of the Colony, at present

in its infancy and requiring before all

things a supply of labour to open it up and

render it habitable to civilized man.

The same waste exists in North Queens-

land, and the same hostile laws prevent the

planter there from utilizing the supply of

cheap Asiatic labour which lies so conveniently

to hand did not the selfish fear of its com-

petition reduce the illiterate elector, bound

by frothy demagogues and socialist

journals, to bar out the helpers who would,

in turn, indirectly provide work for the

white man. Whoever the Chinese settle

they bring trade, as they develop wants,

and would be the means of establishing

frequent intercourse with China, in which,

too, they would secure markets for Aus-

tralian produce. Some day, and that not

very distant probably, the Australian

Colonies will be brought into much closer

contact with China, and may acquire a most

important trade with her. This must be the

case so soon as the great Transcontinental

Railway is completed and through com-

munication from Port Darwin to Adelaide

established. About one-third of the line

has been constructed, a commencement

having been made at both ends, but the enter-

prise now appears to be flagging, and the

section made from Palmerston (Port Darwin)

at present leads only into the desert. Pro-

bably the question of labour supply has

been one great impediment in the way, but

if the South Australian Government cared

to utilize Chinese labour, as was done in the

case of the Canadian Pacific Railway, they

would soon get their great highway laid from

the northern shore to the southern capital

at a very moderate cost. The great ven-

ues of population in Australia—Adelaide,

Sydney, and Melbourne—would then be

brought within about fourteen days' travel-

ling distance from Hongkong. Port Darwin

could not fail to develop into an extremely

important port, and the surrounding ter-

ritory would speedily be taken up by planters

and settlers. A labour supply would then

become an urgent want, and choice would

have to be made between the natives of India

and those of China. The antipathy to the

Chinese has so sedulously fostered by the

Trades Unions in the great towns that it

is most probable report would be had to

India for a supply of immigrants for the de-

velopment of the country known as the

Northern Territory; but whether the laws

against their restriction be relaxed or not,

Chinese will nevertheless be sure to flock in

to the full extent allowed, to take part in

the trade that will inevitably spring up.

The prosperity of North Australia must depend

to a great extent upon the planting industry

and trade with Eastern Asia, and in spite

of Anti-Chinese legislation the country must

fulfill its manifest destiny. The Colonial

Governments can, however, stop the wheels

of its progress, and at the moment seem

only too much bent upon accomplishing the

task. Possibly events may occur that will

produce wiser counsels, and advantage may

be taken of Chinese assistance to develop

the resources of the tropical lands of the

great island continent.

The United States cruiser *Baltimore* arrived

at Singapore on the 10th inst. from Colombo

and was to leave for England on the 13th.

We have received from A. S. Watson and Co.,

Limited, a new and very attractive

manuscript, both got up in the usual attractive

style characteristic of this Company's souvenirs.

Mr. R. C. Lodge's yacht *White Whirl*, which

visited the Far East about a couple of

years ago, is again on its way out via Rio, Cape

Horn, San Pedro de Macoris, and then homeward

via the North Atlantic.

The new *Hopps* of Canton arrived from the

North yesterday by the *Victoria Regina*, and

at present staying at the *Victoria Hotel*.

It is stated by a Japanese newspaper paper

that the *Mitsui Bussan Kaisha* Company

propose to establish a large sugar refinery in

Japan, probably at *Maui*, where sugar is

planted.

The *Post* is not yet to be disfigured with

hideous advertisements. The General

Manager of the *Post* has been asked to

amend an invitation for tenders for the advertising

space in which it is stated that only advertise-

ments which are in good taste and have received

the approval of the General Manager will be

allowed and that no advertisements will be

accepted which are of a vulgar or obscene

character.

The British Government have ordered the

Folton to release from custody the *Steamer*

which was recently seized owing to contraband

charges to the value of \$2,200 being found on

board. The *Steamer* was captured by the

British and was taken to the *British* port.

The Government have released the

vessel on a bond of security being provided by

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JAPAN WATCH CO., LIMITED.

REGISTERED IN HONGKONG AS A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY.

CAPITAL ... \$1,000,000.

DIVIDED INTO 40,000 SHARES OF \$25 EACH.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR SHARES:
\$5 per Share on Application;
\$10 per Share on Allotment;
\$10 per Share on or about 31st January, 1894.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD WHITALL,
J. D. HANBURY,
A. H. BUTLER,
HENRY CHARLES LITCHFIELD,
P. H. WHEELER.

SUPERINTENDENT:

P. H. WHEELER.

BANKERS:

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

LEGAL ADVISER:

HENRY CHARLES LITCHFIELD.

OFFICES:

HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.

THE object of the Company is to form and maintain a factory in Yokohama for the manufacture of watches of all kinds and descriptions.

For this purpose it is proposed to purchase a site within the limits of the Foreign Settlement of Yokohama and thereon to erect the factory. The founders of the Company are possessed of a plant of machinery complete in every particular, of the newest design and the finest workmanship, and adapted for the making of all implements used in the watch trade, as well as the making of watches. It is well known that the machinery has effected a complete revolution in the watch trade, and it is confidently expected that by availing itself of the comparatively cheap labour of this country this Company will be able to supply the trade in all parts of the world with an article which for excellence of workmanship and cheapness of price will defy competition.

Mr. P. H. Wheeler, the Superintendent of the Company, has been for many years engaged in developing watch making machinery, and the testimony of his former employers testifies to his business ability, skill, and integrity. The machinery of which the founders are possessed has been perfected under his superintendence, and a considerable part thereof is of his invention. Besides the machinery the founders possess of ten thousand watches in various stages of completion which are the out-throw of the said machinery, and material on hand sufficient to turn out about twenty thousand watches. It will thus be seen that it is not an empty claim which the founders have acquired, but one which has already given proof of its excellence. It is only the advantage of obtaining a cheaper labour market that can be found in the United States that has induced them to work the business in Japan.

It is an established fact that the principal factories in the United States in 1892 paid 300 per cent. dividend on a capital of \$100,000,000, and that was done on a wage basis of 100 cents per operative, the factories employing six thousand hands. If the difference in the rate of labour in this country is taken into consideration the operations of the Company will be assured to result to the full satisfaction of the founders. The profits of watch making are based entirely on the price of labour.

It is not in the labour market only that an advantage will be obtained. Coal and other materials can be procured in this country at a lower rate than in the United States. And besides all these advantages, which are great there is one of still greater importance, the knowledge to be obtained of the requirements of the local trade of the trade for China, and that of "The Straits" and India. The Company will be capable of supplying a watch of the best workmanship to the population of these large and important countries at a price far below any watch of like character that has ever been offered to these markets.

Taking into consideration these advantages the founders confidently expect to pay a dividend of at least 100 per cent. per annum on the first two years' work and thereafter dividends at a much higher rate.

The Company has been registered in Hongkong as a Limited Company.

The founders take and acquire 30,000 shares of the stock of the Company in payment for machinery, plant, and stock, and their labour and experience in preparing and procuring the machinery and stock.

The memorandum and articles of association of the Company may be inspected at the office of the Company, No. 10, Dand, Yokohama.

Applications for shares should be made on forms annexed to the Prospectus, and should be forwarded to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, accompanied by a remittance for the amount of the deposit.

Form of Application for Shares will be sent free to any person by addressing the HON. OFFICE, 10, Dand, Yokohama, Japan.

TO LET.

LARGE COAL GODOWN, facing the

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1893. 12106

TO LET.

DUNNOTAR at the Peak, FIVE

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1893. 12106

TO LET.

GODOWN in WANCHAI, No. 4, PRATA

Apply to ARNOLD, KARRBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1893. 11783

TO LET.

FRONT of FIRST FLOOR of No. 10

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1893. 11916

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN at WANCHAI.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1893. 11708

TO LET.

THE FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, No. 3,

Apply to LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1893. 12341

TO LET.

NO. 7 SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1893. 12388

TO LET.

THE WIDENESS, CAUSEWAY ROAD,

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1893. 12361

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BANKS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA

Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000.

Subscribed Capital, \$2,000,000.

Head Office—HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

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